

RESOLUTION IN PHOTOSHOP

Resolution/File Size

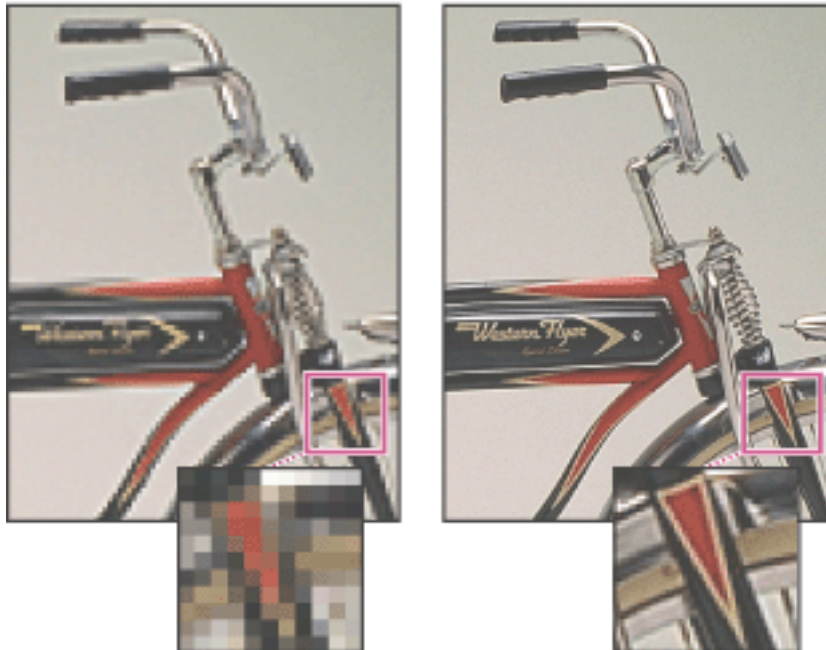
8 bits	=	1 byte
1024 bytes	=	1 kilobyte (kb)
1024 kilobytes	=	1 megabyte (mb)
1000 megabytes	=	1 gigabyte

Bit Depth

1 bit (2^1)	=	black or white
8 bit (2^8)	=	256 levels of black and white
or		
8 bit (2^8)	=	256 levels of colour
16 bit (2^{16})	=	65,000 colours
24 bit (2^{24})	=	16.7 million colours
32 bit	=	16.7 million colours + 8 bit alpha channel

Dots per inch (dpi)/Pixels per inch (ppi)

Example of an image at 72-ppi and 300-ppi

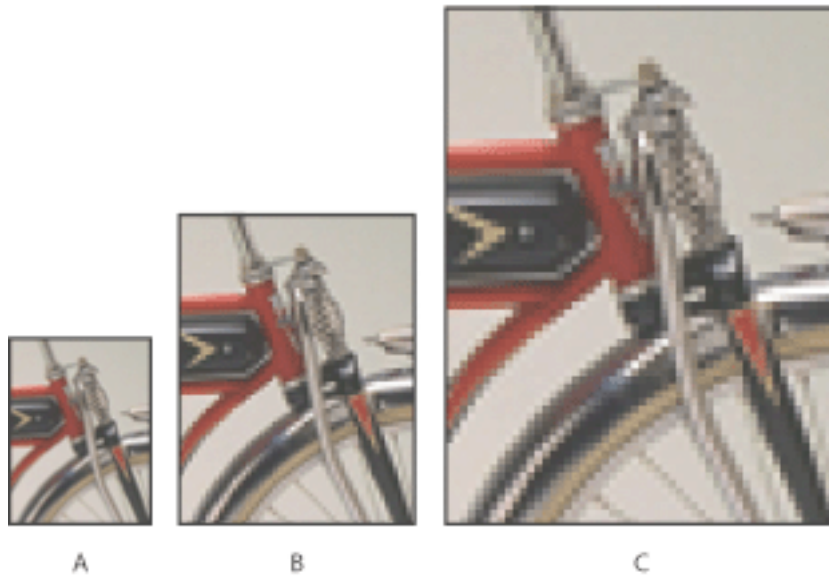


When printed, an image with a high resolution contains more, and therefore smaller, pixels than an image with a low resolution. Higher-resolution images can reproduce more detail and subtler color transitions than lower-resolution images because of the density of the pixels in the images. High-quality images often look good at any print size.

You can't improve a lower-quality image by printing it at a high resolution. Changing the print resolution of an image simply makes each pixel larger, which results in pixelation--output with large, coarse-looking pixels. Increasing the print resolution of an image doesn't add any pixel information to the image. You can

make a low-resolution image look its best by picking a print size that makes the most of the pixels it has.

It's important to note that video files are displayed only at 72 ppi. Even if an image has a higher resolution than 72 ppi, when it's displayed in a video editing application, the quality may not look very good.



Printing the same low-resolution image at different sizes **A.** Small print size **B.** Medium print size **C.** Large print size